3. The Committee will lay down rules for the conduct of its business and issue guidelines for the administration of the Fund.

4. The Fund shall be subject to audit by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

(Mahesh Prasad)
Secretary
(Environment & Forests)

Ordered that a copy of the Resolution be communicated to all Ministries/Departments of India and all State Governments/Union Territories.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the Gazette of India for general information.

(Mahesh Prasad)
Secretary
(Environment & Forests)

Proposal to educate children in their Mother Tongue

1441. SHRI JAGDISH JANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to provide education to the children belonging to Scheduled Tribes in their mother tongue;

(b) if so, the names of the States where such facilities would be provided to the Scheduled Tribe students;

(c) the classes up to which students would be tought to student in their mother tongue;

(d) the States where steps had been taken in that direction; and

(e) whether this facility has been made available to the Scheduled Tribe children in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (e) The socio-cultural milieu of the Scheduled Tribes has its distinctive characteristics including, in many cases, their own spoken languages. The Government is aware of the need to develop curricula and devise instructional materials in tribal languages atleast at the initial stages, with arrangements for switching over to the regional language thereafter. Towards this end, certain progress has already been made. The Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore, has been working on 75 tribal languages for teaching purposes in about 21 States/Union Territories. This includes Saora, Gutob, Bhumij; Ho; Koya and Kuvi; spoken in Orissa.

The present policy of Government is that the mother tongue should be the medium of instruction at the primary stage. The Central Institute of Indian Language has developed a Bi-lingual Education Model under which primers in Tribal Languages and bridge materials to transfer them to the State Language are prepared. The details of primers prepared in the last three years from 1987-88, training and other activities undertaking by the Institute in this area are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Andaman & Nicobar Islands Bihar .	Carnicobarese primer level III Kurukh Mundari Santali, Kharia, primer level I.
Dadar & Nagar —Haveli . . .	Varli, primer level III and first draft of school dictionary.
Karnataka	Finalisation of primer level II preparation of primer level III.

	Finalisation of Soliga primer level II and preparation of primer level III.
	Jenukuruba primer level II & preparation of primer level III
Lakshdweep	Primers level 1, 2, 3 & 4 Mal for use in Minicoy. These books are published by the Lakshdweep administration and used in schools.
Nagaland	Pre-school primer in 16 Naga languages (Angami,, Kuki, Zeme, Liangmai, Rongma, Chokri, Khezha, Lotha, Ao, Sema, Konyak, Phom, Chang, Sangtam by Yimchunger and Khiammungan) were published by the Institute and used experimentally in schools The manuscript for primers level I & II published by the Institute were given to the Government of Nagaland for publication by them.
Rajasthan	Wagdi, revision of primer level I and II. Preparation of primer level III First draft of school dictionary.
Tripura	Kok Borok Preparation of Bengali primer for Kok Borok children.

About 2000 teachers in Nakaland in these languages were given training in language teaching methodology. Soliga teachers in Karnataka were given orientation in the use of Soliga-Kannada bilingual primer.

In addition to the above the Institute assisted the tribal Research Centre, Ooty to prepare Irula primer I and assisted the Department of Education, Government of Madhya Pradesh in the evaluation of tribal primers. Both were done through NCERT. The teachers of tribal education in Rajasthan, Lakshadweep, Tripura were given training.

Rhinocersoses in Kaziranga National Park

1442. SHRI BHADRESWAR BURAGOHAIN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of One Horned Rhinoceroses in the Kaziranga National Park in Assam and what measures have been taken by Government to protect them and to increase their number;

(b) whether he has ever visited the park to take stock of the position; and

(c) if not, whether he is likely to visit the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) (i) The estimated population of the one-horned rhino in the Kaziranga National Park is 1250.

(ii) The measures taken by the Government to protect the rhinos in the Kaziranga National Park and to increase their number include:—

(a) The rhino has been placed in Schedule I of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, thus giving it the maximum possible legal protection.

(b) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme "(Conservation of Rhinos in Assam" is being implemented since 1986-87 for expansion and better protection and management of the rhino habitats, including the Kaziranga National Park. The scheme includes strengthening of protective infrastructure through provisions of arms, vehicles, wireless sets, provision of additional Staff, construction of roads, survey and acquisition of land, reward to informers, anti-flood measures, etc.

(b) No. Sir.

(c) A visit to the Kaziranga National Park has not been planned for the present.